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late Dr. George Engelmann, and to immediately mount it in the proper manner, so as to insure its preservation and availability for scientific use. Also to provide for and add to the general herbarium (based on that of Bernhardt) now at the garden, with the special object of making it complete in good representatives of American plants.

To arrange, bind, and index the books and pamphlets at the garden. Also to provide more ample, but equally safe, accommodations for the library, to bring it up to date as rapidly as possible,⁷ to enter subscriptions to periodical publications, and to keep it abreast of the times and in the most useful form by the purchase of important publications as they shall appear, and by the proper indexing of periodicals and pamphlets.

To secure a botanical museum containing material needed for study or calculated to advance general or special knowledge of botany.

To direct the main effort of research for the present toward aiding in the completion of a systematic account of the flowering plants of North America, by the publication of monographs of different orders and genera—illustrated when this may seem desirable; and to especially cultivate representatives of such groups for purposes of study.

To gradually acquire and utilize facilities for research in vegetable histology and physiology, the diseases and injuries of plants, and other branches of botany and horticulture, as special reason for developing one or the other may appear.

To make the facilities of the garden useful in botanical and horticultural instruction, as they increase and opportunity for such work appears; meantime in all feasible ways to attract to the School of Botany students of promise, and to provide for their instruction and the best use of their time as investigators.

To take steps looking to the early appointment of a number of "garden-pupils"—youths with at least an elementary English education, who shall be regarded as apprentices in the garden, working under the direction of the head gardener and foremen, and shall hold scholarships sufficient for their living expenses, together with free tuition in the School of Botany; and who, after having worked for several years in the different departments of the garden, and proved proficient in its practical work, may be admitted to examination for a certificate of proficiency in the theory and practice of gardening.

To have in mind, in appointing associates for the director, their special aptitude in some one of the branches indicated above, so that with each appointment the efficiency of the institution for instruction and original work may be broadened and increased. * * *

The fruit of *Ribes aureum* Pursh.—This fruit is said to be "yellowish, turning blackish." Here when fully ripe it is a bright almost orange yellow color, and does not change to darker after falling to the ground or drying on the bushes or being dried in the press. But this year I have

found a variation never before noticed here. Occasionally parties out picking berries have come home and described a new currant to me, a black currant growing with the yellow kind, and tasting the same. This "black" fruited form is not common, only a bush being found here and there, growing side by side with those bearing yellow fruit. There is, I find, an intermediate form bearing red berries. This form is usually very low (one to two and a half feet high) and "scrubby." I also find that the "black" berries are not black but a very dark red, so dark as to appear black in fully ripe berries. The plants bearing them exhibit no perceptible difference in size, mode of growth, or color and shape of foliage, and the flower and size of the fruit is the same. The contrast formed by bushes growing side by side bearing berries of these two rich colors is very striking.—F. W. ANDERSON, *Great Falls, Montana*.

Notes on Minnesota Plants.—*Geranium maculatum*. In the Mississippi valley form the leaves do not become "blotched with whitish as they grow old."

Ludwigia palustris. The manual says: "Pods not tapering at the base." In our form they are tapering. Otherwise the description agrees. I would add that the pods have eight slight wings or ridges, four green, and alternating with them four white.

Actæa alba and *A. rubra*. These two plants grow side by side on our bluffs. Being unable to see the least difference between leaves and flower clusters, I marked several spots to study the fruits. In one place I found about a dozen or more plants in one patch hardly a square yard in extent. When I looked for the fruit, part of the clusters of berries were white, part red. Is it proper to keep these two forms separate as valid species?

Cassia Chamæcrista. Our plant has all ten stamens purple, and not "four of them yellow." Furthermore, the stem here is not spreading; the plant stands rather quite erect.

Mentha Canadensis. I noticed two forms. One form has the stem nearly smooth, with minute reflexed hairs scattered; leaves rather narrow; flower clusters quite small; flowers pale, only about one-half the size of those in the next form, with green calyx; stamens with red, when old with brown included anthers, reaching barely to the base of the corolla lobes. The second form is more hairy under the hand lens; the leaves are wider; both clusters and flowers themselves are much larger, the latter more colored, with calyx tinged red; stamens long exserted, longer than the style, which is about as long, relative to the flower, as in the first form and colored, while in the first form it is almost white.

Lycopus Europæus, var. *sinuatus*. Our forms have no sterile filaments, so far as I can find, and I have examined a great many. I distinguished three forms, which showed variations that would puzzle the beginner. In one form the leaves are broad and only slightly sinuate; flower clusters small;